

## ADDENDUM

### THE VOCABULARY

The student is not expected to memorize all the words in these lessons. It is probable however that he will recognize most of them on seeing them again. In every language words may be divided into three classes — *common words*, *literary words*, and *technical terms*. The first class is the most important. Words of the second class are met with chiefly in reading and in polished conversation, where they largely replace common words. With words of the third class we are little concerned, each trade or profession having its own terms, which are chiefly used and understood by its followers.

It is not always easy for the student to distinguish between a common and a literary word in French, for French, being largely taken from Latin, contains many common words of Latin origin which resemble English literary words. Thus the words *ENTRER*, *DESCENDRE*, *EMBRASSER*, *MONTER*, *ENTERER*, *GRANDEUR*, *DISCOURS*, *ENTERREMENT*, *JOURNAL*, *AIMABLE*, resemble the English *enter*, *descend*, *embrace*, *mount*, *inter*, *grandeur*, *discourse*, *interment*, *journal*, *amiable*, to which indeed they correspond; but they are also the only equivalents of the English *to come in*, *come down*, *kiss*, *come up*, *bury*, *size*, *speech*, *burial*, *newspaper*, *nic* (applied to a person). French has not, to the same extent as English, a double vocabulary. One way of detecting common words is noticing whether or not they are formed from pre-existing French words. Another way is by the frequency with which they occur in these lessons, which are conversational in character.

English has a knack of joining adverbs to common verbs so as to modify the latter, thus; *come, come in, come out, come over or across, come up, come down, come near, come after, come before, come between, come forward*. French does this in a very limited way, preferring to express these ideas by single words, thus; *VENIR*, *ENTRER*, *SORTIR*, *TRAVERSER*, *MONTER*, *DESCENDRE*, *APPROCHER*, *SUIVRE*, *PRÉCÉDER* (or *DEVANCER*), *SÉPARER*, *AVANCER*. These are the *logical equivalents* of the English words above given, while they are the *grammatical equivalents* of *come, enter, (sortir, no equivalent), traverse, mount, descend, approach, follow, precede, separate, advance*.

The expert translator never seeks for *grammatical equivalents*, but knowing that there are many ways of expressing the same idea, tries to grasp the idea and then seeks its logical equivalent in the other language.

When one is familiar with a language the proper expressions suggest themselves, or rather are suggested by the ideas. For the present the student may find it helpful in dealing with verbs like *come in, come down*, etc., to resolve them when possible into single words (*enter, descend*), before translating them.

### Idioms with AVOIR

J'ai faim, (soif, sommeil, froid, chaud).	J'ai bon appétit, j'ai mal au pied.	J'ai douze ans.	J'ai pitié de vous.
		I am hungry, (thirsty, sleepy, cold, warm).	I have a good appetite, I have a sore foot. I am twelve years old. I have pity for you.